OBJECT OF THE WORLD'S FIRST PAR-LIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

One Family With Only One Faith-A Con gress in Chicago During the Coming Columbian Exposition.



MONG the great features of .he Chicago Exposition are to be sundry "parliaments," as they are denominated by the managers of the Fair. There will be parlia neats for labor, temperance, woman's progress, moral and social reform.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN. medicine and surgery, music, literature and education and science and philosophy.

But, perhaps, the most remarkable of all will be the world's first parliament of religions, for which all arrangements have just been made. It will be a n mile-stone in the path of Christianity.

The World's Parliament of Religions will commence on Monday, September 11th, and will continue for seventeen days or more thereafter. The programme will be four-fold. The first part will consist of the presentation in one of the large audience-rooms of the Art Palace of the grounds of sympathy and union or fraternal relations among the religious bodies of the world. The second part will consist of a concurrent presentation to the world, as represented by the at-tendance in the other large audience-rooms of the Art Palace, of the faith and work of the different participating religious denominations. The third part of the programme will consist of informal conferences in the smaller halls of the Art Palace, in which further information in regard to any of the religious denominations may be sought by persons inter-ested therein. The fourth will consist of denominational congresses proper, in which each denomination will, in such way as it may deem best, set forth more way as it may deem best, set forth more fully and at large its peculiar history, achievements and purposes. The denomi-national congresses are expected to con-tinue for at least one week each, and to accommodate them it is expected that 100 Chicago churches will be called into requisition.

These four programmes have been ar-These four programmes have been arranged to continue concurrently in a regular order during the entire period to be occupied by the World's Religious Congress of 1893, each denomination to hold its denominational congress during the week in which its presentation to the World's Parliament of Religions is to be made. For example, the Protestant Episcopal presentation to the parliament in the Art Palace will be made on Wednesday, September 20th, and its denominational congress will be held during that week.

Scholarly representatives of Buddhism (Northern and Southern), of Confuctan-ism, Shlutoism of various forms, Hinduism, Shlutoism of various forms, Hinduism, of Parsism, of Mohammedanism, of
Judaism, and of the great historic
churches of Christendom will participate
in the proceedings of this memorable
parliament. No real religion will be excluded and everyone will have an opportunity of telling what it has done for the
good of mankind. The Salvation Army
will have as much to say as the bishops
and archbishops of the regular denominations. Equality to all, including even the
pagan, is the motto of the parliament. pagan, is the motto of the parliament.

The views of several notable religious leaders on the coming parliament of religions are here presented:
"The Catholic Archbishops of America

at their meeting in New York some time ago took action approving the partici-pation of the Catholic Church in the Parliament of Religions," said Arch-bishop Corrigan.. Right Rev. John J. the Catnon Washington, Kenne, rector of the University of America, D. C., was appointed range with the general committee in charge of the parliament for the proper and adequate presentaion of the Catholic the parliament. His Eminence Cardinal the parliament. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons says on this matter: "I deem this movement you are engaged in promoting worthy of all encouragement and praise. If conducted with moderation and good will such a parliament may result, by the blessing of Divine Providence, in benefits more far reaching than the most sanguine could dare to hope for." most sanguine could dare to hope for.'



BISHOP POTTER.

Bisnop Keane will make all the arrangements for speakers at the parliament. As I understand there will be an advisory council made up of representative men of all creeds. To the members of this coun will be assigned specially reserved places in the parliament, and before them the addresses at that meeting will be given. Further, I am informed that not only theological scholars but eminent lay interested in religious and philanthropic work will be members of this adry council. The presentation of the doctrines, history, etc., of the Catholic Church is set down for the second day of the parliament."

I also had the pleasure of speaking with Bishop Potter, of the New York diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, on the subject. He said that he had been informed there were quite a number of Episcopal divines in this country on the Episcopal divines in this country on the advisory council of the Parliament. Among them are Bishops Davies, Gillespie, Hale, Huntington, Knickerbocker. Johnston, Nicholson, Perry, Paret, Scarborough, Seymour, Spalding, Thompson, Tuttle, Whipple and Whittaker. "According to the programme of the general committee in charge of the congress," said Bishop Potter, "the Protestant Episcopal Church will make its presentation to the parliament on the 10th day of its session—morning, afternoon and

liam C. Roberts, William H. Roberts,
Marvin R. Vincent, Schaff, C. L. Thompson, Ecob, W. A. Bartlett, Niccolls, Ray,
McPherson and Tennis L. Hamlin.
Dr. Parkhurst, the famous crusade:
against vice in New York, is a Presbyterian, who is a great believer in the good
that will be accomplished by the world's
first parliament of religion. It is probable
that he will head a paper before the parliament on the workings of his New York
society for the benefit of morals, and how
religion is benefited by crusades such
as he has undertaken against sin in
Gotham.

Gotham.

"Yes, I am going to attend the parliament of religions, and I see my name is down for a seat with the advisory council," said Dr. Parkhurst. "Prominent scholars in America and pretty much all the European countries will address the parliament. Such an assemblage of men of brains presenting their religious convictions without miminizing, without acrimany, and in a uil, frank and honest manner, with love of truth and of humanity, cannot fail to accomplish good. I cannot say whether I will read a paper or not as yet."

"Do you believe the Briggs case will in any way be revived at the parlia-ment?"

"Not at the parliament. I see that Dr. Briggs is on the advisory council selected by the general committee of the parlia-ment. I can't tell, of course, what will come up at the special congress of the come up at the special congress of the Presbyterian church, which will last a week. Then, too, the local churches in Chicago will make great efforts to set forth their work in a doctrine which they believe is the correct one. There will be

And fight beneath his yellow, red and One aim alone shall all my life inspire, To bring the world to God by blood an fire-

"Where did I leave off? Oh, yes, we won't have much time for debates with other denominations, for we are going out in the highways and byways to battle with Satan.'

tle with Satan.'
Agnosticism, as preached by Colonel Ingersoil, will get its full share of attention at the parliament. I hunted up Colonel Ingersoil to find out whether he

was going to the parliament or not.
"I am going to the Fair," said he, "but I have no seat set aside for me in the parliament. I don't believe there will be one, either. It will undoubtedly be a very interesting assemblage of very able

"You were not invited to be present, then? 'No, not as yet, and I don't expect to.'

"But believers from India and Asia—"
"Oh, yes; pagans will, undoubtedly, do
a lot of good there, won't they? And how that parliament can drum up a religion to suit all the faiths and creeds that will to suit all the faiths and creeds that will be represented is more than I can see. I am told they are going to try to see if it is not possible to get one religion or all mankind. They might as well work at it until it would be time for the next celebration in 1993, and still be just where they started from. There is just one religion they know of now, and that is brotherly love. That will cover everything if it is properly applied."

"Will you answer to any attacks



no lack of religion at the Fair if all the plans of the church workers are carried

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Henry The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Henry Ward Beecher's successor at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, told me that the Parliament of Religion was going to be the greatest thing of the kind in the history of the world, and that it would, if properly managed, mark a new era in Christianity.

"It will be a grand sight," said he "to

"It will be a grand sight," said he "to see the representatives of the great historic faith sitting together in frank and friendly conference over the great things of our common spiritual and moral life. There will be Buddhist scholars both from Japan and India and probably also from Siam. One of the high priests of Shintoism is expected to be present. Moslem scholars, eminent in India, have acepted invitations to attend and present their faith. The eloquent Mozoomdar will speak for progressive Hindooism, and the leading Christians of the world will join with them in considering the elements of perfect religion as recognized and set forth in the different faiths with a view of determining the characteristics of the ultimate religion and the centre of the coming religious unity of mankind." Then the parliament will discuss a rethat will be satisfactory

"According to the programme sent me by the general committee of the parlia-ment such is the case. On the fourteenth condition of Christendom will be cussed, as well as what religion has wrought for America. On the fifteenth day the subject, 'The Religious Reunion of Christendom; Its Desirability, Principles, Obstacles and Encouragements to Reunion.' On the sixteenth day the subject will be: 'The Religous Union of the Whole Human Family; the World's Re ligious Debt to Asia, Europe and America, and the Points of Contact and Conca, and the Points of Contact and Contrast Between the Different Religions as Disclosed by the Preceding Conferences.' On the last day of the conference there will be discussed 'The Elements of Perfect Religion, as Recognized and Set Forth in the Different Historic Faiths; Characteristics of the Ultimate Religion, and What Is the Centre of the Coming Religious Unity of Mankind?"
"And as to the part the Congregation-

"And as to the part the Congregation-alists will take in the parliament?"

"The speakers have not yet been se-lected. There will, of course, be a con-gress lasting a week, at which will be the leading Congregationalists of the world. This congress will be held in one of the twenty congress halls in the big Art Pal-

twenty congress halls in the big Art Pal-ace on the lake front of Chicago."
"Judaism is going to be well looked af-ter in the parliament," said Rabbi Got-theil, of New York, one of the most prominent exponents of that faith in the United States. "We will have our first, hearing on the third day of the parliament, September 13th. It will be in the evening. Our second presentation will be on the evening of the fifth day, and our third and last will be on the sixth day, Saturday, September 16th. The greatest scholars of our race, not only in this country, but the world over, will show what Judaism has done for the barren was and what it is doing to. human race, and what it is doing to-

Such a parliament ought to a plish great good for mankind," said the Rev. Dr. Talmage. "The exchanging of views and harmonious discussion of the various creeds by the brainiest men of the world will, indeed, be a remarkable sign of the enlightment, and friendli-ness of the human race. It will undoubtedly deepen the spirit of human brotherhood among religious men of faiths and indicate the impregnable foun-dations of theism and the reasons of man's faith in immortality. It will also bring the nations of the earth into more friendly fellowship. I will try to attend

I found Ballington Booth, commander of the Salvation Army forces in this country, leading a big meeting, when I asked him as to what the army was going to do at the world's first Parliament of Religion. First, he sang, in a deep, morous voice, a verse, and then talked hile the crowd sang. "Yes, we will have a tremendous revo-

lution in Chicago. We are going to be at the parliament, and we are going to save thousand souls in Darkest Chicago." General Booth coming over from

"Yes, he will arrive here early in September, and will be accompanied by Major and Mrs. Bramwell Booth. General

When we look at the sin all around us, And see how it spreads more and more, While the calm of the churches astound

ant Episcopal Church will make its presentation to the parliament on the 10th day of its session—morning, afternoon and evening of Wednesday, September 20th. There will also be a presentation by the same church on the evening of Tuesday, September 19th. So you see our church will take four sessions for its presentation. I do not know as yet who will make the presentations, but they will be : mong the ablest theological scholars in the Protestant Episcopal Church. In addition to the presentation to the parliament the Episcopalians will hold a congress lasting a week at the largest church of that belief in Chicago. The work of the church since its foundation will be gone over and subjects intended for its future good will be discussed and adopted."

The Presbyterians will have their ablest divines and scholars at the parliament and at the special congress for all of their belief. Among the brightest lights who will attend the parliament, some of whom will sit with the advisory council, are: Drs. Ellinwood, Patton, Green, De Witt, Hunt, Willis, Beecher, Hopper, Haydn, Van Dyke, Sample, Morris, Riggs, Wil-We must give all our lives to the war. "General Booth will command the army in Chicago, and there will be a great and grand congress," resumed the commander, while the congregation sang and the soldiers shouted their experiences. "The are preparing to make ready for the mil-lions of people steeped in sin who will visit Chicago during the fair, and Bri-gadler Fielding has just opened another large hall. Our slum work in that city is doing wondrous well. There are, it is said, 40,000 workless men in Chicago right now, many having recently florked to sain, 40,000 workless men in Chica 3 right now, many having recently flocked to the city. There are 5,782 saloons there. If these saloons were placed side by side, with a frontage of twenty feet ullowed for each, they would stretch over an unbroken ten miles of ground—ten miles of soul, damning, devil-directed territory. Are we going to the ——"

tha may be made on your views by theological scholars at the parliament?"
That depends altogether on what is said and done. I am too busy a man to pay attention to all the attacks made on me, but if any of the gentlemen dee're a controversy, and he is a fit adversary, I am prepared now as ever to er gage in one." CURTIS J. MAR. gage in one.

HOW TO HASTEN SPRING. She's Capricious, Like Most of Her Sex, but May be Coaxed by Kindness.

Slowly, with diffidence and caprice, comes on the spring in the suburbs of New York. The changes in vegetation from week to week are of the subtle sort that reveal themselves only to the eye of him that mingles love with observation. It sometimes happens that a particular woodland flower or shrub seems to have made no progress after having been watched for a full week. Buds that began to swell three weeks ago have added little to their diameter. All the swarm of tiny embryonic things busy growing beneath the leaves since the middle of February aid only the tiniest fraction of an inch to their height during the early days of April. The revelation of a peep beneath the leaves late in February is an astonishment to him that comes upor that curious nether world for the firs time, because of the teeming life beneath a surface of apparent death, every subsequent peep for six weeks after is a disappointment to any but the close-ly observant lover of such things. There is, to be sure, something new each week, it seems a trifle to that burst of spring which the first glimpse seemed to pro-

Most persons believe that spring, like all of her sex, and especially like spoiled beauties such as she herself, must be left to her own caprices, and neither hurried nor delayed. This, however, is not true of her, though it would be a rash male who should make any hasty generalization from that fact. The wayward Northern spring of this region, which loves to coquette with her impa-tient adorers, and then, suddenly, in wild abandon, to burst upon them in the full splendor of her charms, may be coaxed out of her reserves and delays and made to unfold herself weeks in advance of the

time set in her own heart.

Any person provided with the simplest kind of hothouse, or even a wide, sunny window, may surprise spring into all sotts of unseasonable performances; may erjoy wild April flowers a month before their time, and bring May flowers into being before the middle of April. A suburban resident has had pale lavender worts blooming for days past, fully two weeks, and perhaps three weeks, before their sisters of the wood will bloom, and has seen half a dozen plants, still in em-bryo under the forest carpet of dead leaves, unfold into leaf and bud. The liverwort brought in from the woodland arly in April, or even in March, when it shows naught but three or four of last year's dark reddish leaves, with the little spark of life they have kept through the winter, and a central tuft of hair-like filaments hiding the undeveloped buds, begins to expand in three or four days by the encouraging warmth of a hor-house, or behind the glass of a sunny window. Last year's leaves lose their small spark of life, thy folded blossoms thrust their heads from the central tuft, new leaves begin to unfold, and in a week, or perhaps less, there are the tiny blos-soms like wistful violet eyes looking out

upon an unknown world.

It is an uncommonly interesting thing carefully to remove the dead leaves from a square foot of woodland surface, and to take up with trowel or shovel a lump of the black earth, together with whatever visible or hidden things may be ever visible or hidden things may be making it their home. This slice of nature, if placed in a shallow box, a flower pot, or a hanging basket, and kept for a few days in a warm, sunny place where it may easily be watered, will begin a series of fascinating perform-ances. The possessor of this epitome of spring may watch as closely as he will the early unfoldings of vegetation, learn the secrets of nature, and actually look into her curious laboratory. Such a into her curious laboratory. Such a lump of forest earth is likely to contain not only half a dozen different vegetable growths, but, as well, odd embryonic insect life, and if a microscope be at hand its revelations are likely to be bewildering.

The least instructed in botany may make such a very laboratory.

make such an experiment, but the person who knows the early forms of woodplants well enough to select for himself what he will take in and coax into early blooming, may bring about most surprising and delightful results. The marvelously white bloodroot, with its golden centre and its faint musky odor, may be hastened into blooming long be fore it has begun to star the russet car-pet of the May woodlands. The wood violets, blue and white, yield gracefully to this treatment, and even the ferns, which come through the winter with last year's fronds in ragged array, but show down close to the roots light yellow, fluffy, grublike nodules, the new fronds in embryo, may be made to unfold their

A hint as to the best treatment of the wood plants thus deceived by a mimic indoor spring may be had from the char-acter of the spots in which they were found. Those growing in marshy spots must be kept saturated with water; those from dry woodland need moderate mois-fure without too much sun; those from the open fields cannot have too much warmth and sunshine.—New York Sun.

TAPPING THE MAPLE TREE. Interesting Facts About a Great an Distinctively American Industry.

"If I could make the maple sugar of the country, I wouldn't care who made either its songs or its laws," said a New York commission man. "Last year the maple belt of the United States gave up enough sap to yield 70,000,000 pounds of sugar. This year, from all reports, this sugar. This year, from all reports, this distinctively American product will be increased at least 5,000,000 pounds. This will be due in a great part to the Government bounty on maple sugar, and in no small degree to the fact that 1893 will be an exceptionally good sap year. The winter was extraordinarily cold, but it was even in temperature. There was much snow in the woods. Spring in its approach has kept the golden mean be-tween lingering cold and sudden warmth. This is as it should be for proper sugar weather. Spring weather in January or February starts the sap before its time. Winter weather in March and April checks There will be more maple sugar its flow. There will be more maple sug-made this spring than was ever made b fore, and of a better quality than has been known for many years. Last year, including the Government bounty, the maple sugar crop netted the farmers 10 cents a pound. It will not be less this year. They may confidently calculate on receiving \$7,500,000 for their crop in 1803. Who would not rather make the maple sugar of the country than either its songs or its laws?
"Vermont, for some reason, is generally

supposed to be the one great source of the country's supply, and yet Vermont makes less than one-fifteenth of the makes less than one-fifteenth of the whole. Vermont's reputation for produc-ing the finest quality of sugar is deserved. for the sugar makers of that State were the first to recognize the importance the commodity as a factor in domestic to its manufacture not only scientific helps but the potent aid of observation and study of the maple tree, and the sugar became of national fame, the same as Goshen butter became a household word for all that was superfor in the are of butter making. And Vermont sugar like Goshen butter, holds that fame to day, although there is not a pound of butter made in or around Goshen that enters market now, nor has there been for years. New York city sold 12,000,000 pounds of maple sugar last year. Thresquarters of that amount was sold as Ver-mont sugar, at least 4,000,000 pounds more than that State produces. To-day Dela-ware and Cattaraugus counties, in this State, some of the Northern tier countles State, some of the Northern tier counties of Pennsylvania, particular Susquehanna and Wayne, and more particularly a central county of Pennsylvania-Somerset county-and notably the counties of the Western reserve of Ohio, are making maple sugar equal to the very best that ever came from Vermont; just as our own Delaware and Chemung counties, and certain countles as far away as Illinois, are making the butter that people nois, are making the oday buying under set in their ways are to-day buying under the old name and fame of Goshen butter. So, while maple sugar bought as Vermont sugar in this city may not be the genu-ine Green Mountain State product, buvers may rest easy. The chances are that they have got sugar made in New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio. It is just as good.

Pennsylvania or Ohio. It is just as good. It certainly is, if it happens to come from Delaware county, N. Y.

"The true maple sugar season begins about the 1st of March and lasts until the middle of April, yet one sees every year, early in February, in the high-priced fancy groceries of this city, tempting-looking bars and cakes of maple sugar, labelled "Vermont—First Run." The grocers buy that article for just what they represent it to be to their customers, but instead of being the first run of the Vermont sugar camps it is the last run Vermont sugar camps it is the last run of the year before—and something else. At the close of every maple sugar season certain Vermont dealers, and dealers in other sugar-making localities; too, buy up from the farmers all the poor or refuse syrup and sugar they have on hand. These dealers send out agents refuse syrup and sugar they have on hand. These dealers send out agents through the country to hunt up this inferior and tail-end stock. It is bought cheap and is kept over until the next winter. As early as January the dealers begin to prepare it for the market. The syrup and sugar are boiled together with large additions of gluecose. The result of this revamping of the last year's inferior goods into goods still more inferior is shipped to New York and other cities as the very first of the new crop of Vermont maple sugar before a tree has been tapped for the season's run of sap.

of Vermont maple sugar before a tree has been tapped for the season's run of sap. And, although it has none of the flavor of genuine maple sugar, the city folks buy it at fancy prices and gloat over it.

"It is the popular belief that pure maple sugar is invariably known by its dark, damp-looking appearance. In the old days of maple sugar making the product was of maple sugar making the product was necessarily very dark, because the simple processes then in use could not make it light. But it was full of impurities all the same. Not adulterations, but natural impurities. Nowadays it is not the dark maple sugar that should be regarded as the pure article, for it is more apt to be the most impure. The very best maple sugar that comes from Vermont or elsewhere is of a light, clear, dry, glossy brown-so very light, indeed, that it looks like clarified beeswax.

"Many curious things about can and maple trees have been discovered by ob-cervant sugar makers. For the sap to run freely there must be well-minded condi-tions of heat, cold and light. In Vermont-the sugar maker has found that he gets more and sweeter sap by tapping his trees as near the roots as he conveniently can, while in this State, especially in Western while in this State, especially in Western New York, a high tap yields the greater quantity and the better quality of sap. A still, dry, dense atmosphere, with a northwest wind is the best for steady sap running. When the ground thaws during the day and freezes at night, and there is plenty of snow in the woods, "sap weather" is said to be at its best. A southwest wind, with threats of a storia, will stop the flow of sap. If the storm will stop the flow of sap. If the storm is a snow-storm, though, and a breeze succeeds it, the sugar maker will be happy, for then the sap will start with redoubled freedom when the thaw that must quick-ly follow comes. Sap runs better when the air is highly oxygenized. A tap on the south side of a tree will produce more sap than a tap on the north side. Sap that runs at night will make more and better sugar than the same quantity of day sap. Sap is also heavier saccharine matter when caught immedi-ately before or just after a snow-storm or a freeze-up. A few trees will produce as much sap as a good many. This ap-parent anomaly is explained by the cu-rious fact that trees standing close to-gether divide the aggregate flow made possible by the area of soil they cover, which asgregate would be as great if there were half as many trees draining there were half as many trees draining the spot. An acre of ground should not be called upon to support more than thirty trees to be used in sugar making. More than that on an acre will decrease the supply of sugar—that is, no matter how many trees a farmer might tap on an acre, he would get no more sugar than if he had but thirty trees on the acre. A well-kept sugar bush should yield ten pounds of sugar to the tree, or 300 pounds to the acre. Five gallons of good san will make one gallon of syrup. A gallon of syrup will make hetween eight and ten pounds of sugar. It is the hard mable tree that makes the sugar. Windham county, Vt., Somerset county. Pa., and Delaware county. N. Y., are the three greatest maple sugar producing counties greatest maple sugar producing countles in the Union, the first leading the list in the Union, the first leading the list with the annual yield of about 2000,000 nounds, the second producing 2,500,000 nounds, and the third 2,000,000 pounds. The largest single sugar bush is in Windham county. It contains 7,000 sap-bearing trees."

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E. I., Va. & Ga. E. R. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 5 25,000 00 60,000 00 50,000 00 10,000 00 19,100 00 25,000 00 22,687 50 Fargo & Southern Ry 1st Mortgage Fonds, 5 per cent., 20.000 00 Flint & Pere Marquette R R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage tonds, 5 per cent. 1939.
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Bonds, 7 er cent. 1902.

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National 1 ark Hank Stock 150 shares).

N. L. Brooklyn & Man. B Ry. 1st Consolidated Guarantes I onds, 5 per cent. 1915.

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t. P., Minn & Man. By. 1st hortgage Bonds, 7 per 13,230 00 St. P., Minn & Man Ry. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 23,625 00 St. P. & No. Pac. B. R. General Mortgage Londs, 6 per cent, 1923. Third Avenue B. B. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent., 19,440 0 25,375 00 Toledo & Ohio Cen. Ry. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per 38,150 00 Underwriters Protective Association of Newark, 5 per 1,000 00 Union E. R. R. Brooklyn 1st Mortgage Bonds, 6 per 17.250 00 Total per and market value (carried out at mar-\$2,247,756 75 2,247,756 77 UNT OF STOCKS, HONDS AND ALL OTHER SECURITIES (EXCEPT MORTGAGES) HYPOTHE-

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 3187, 1872, OF THE CON.
A DITION AND AFFAL; S OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW YORK, organized under the laws of the State of N: w York, made to the Auditor of
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I. CAPITAL.

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Secretary—Uharles Huykhayer.
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Cash in the commany's principal office
Cash belonging to the commany deposited in bank (name bank): National Park
Fank, \$2.25,22; German-American bank, \$1.885.59; National Bank of Hilmois,
\$31.8 2.51. Total.
Interest due and accused on collateral loans
Gross premiums as written in the policies) in course of collection not more than
three months due
All other property belonging to the company, viz: Rents due and accused, \$3.787.52;
cash in hands of department managers, \$7.058.40. Total

83,193,170 10 than three mon hs (inside) Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual III. LIABILITIES.

per cent...
oss premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks
running more than one year from date of policy, \$1,419,130,76; unearned premiums pro rata......

Total unearned premiums as computed above (carried out)...

All other deman is against the company, absolute and contingent, due and to become due admitted and contested, viz: Commissions, brokerage and other charges due and to become due to agents and brokers on premiums paid and in course of collection, \$31,261.54.

Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus.

Strike capital actually paid up in cash.

Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities.

1.01.619 99 Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net

IV. RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR, Net collected. 8 198.918 96 Gross premiums on risks written and renewed during the year. 1.528,082 06

Entire premiums collected during the year. \$1,525.858 10
Deduct reinsurance, relate, abatement and return premiums 519,207 68 Received for interest on mortgages.

Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources

Aggregate amount of receipts actually received during the year,in cash \$1.114,06 06 V. DISBURSI MENTS DURING THE YEAR. Fire. Gross amount actually paid for losses (including \$140,570.45 losses occur-Pring in previous years).

Deduct all amounts actually received for salvages (whether on losses of the last or of previous years). \$4.476.71. and all amounts actually received for reinsurance in other companies, \$133,813.29. Total deductions of the last or of previous years.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.

Cash dividends actually paid stockholders (amount of stockholders' dividends declared during the year, \$109,000.

Paid for commission or brokerage.

Paid for salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all

other employee id for States and local taxes in this and other States.
other payments and expenditures, viz. Advertising, agency and office expenses, fire patrol, printing, stationery, traveling, rents and board expenses.

Aggregate amount of actual disbursements during the year in cash \$1.094,725 % BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY OF NEW YORK, 88:

Be it remembere i. that on the 4th day of February, 1803, at the city aforesaid, before me, John A. Hiller, a resident in said city, duly commissioned and quaithed under the laws of the state of New York to take acknowledements to instruments under seal, ac., personally appeared Hugo Schumann, President, and Charles Euverganes. Secretary of the Germann true Insurance Company of New York, who being sworm, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above-described officers of the said commany, and that the forecome is a true and correct statement of the actual condition of said corporation on the last day of its flest, early only the white the sist day of a December. 18th, according to the best of his information, knowledge and belief, respectively, and that the seal attached is the seal of said corporation.

[Seal] Office, on the 4th day of February, 1893.

[Commission for Vicential Control of the A. HILLERY, Commissioner for Virginia in New York City and County.

B. CARY & SON, Agents, No. 1201 MAIN STREET.

HUGO SCHUMANN. President CHARLES RUYKHAVER, Secretary.